

ROBERT M. GATES

Robert Gates, a native of Kansas, received his B.A. degree from the College of William and Mary (1965); his Master's in History from Indiana University (1966); and his Doctorate in Russian and Soviet History from Georgetown University (1974).

In 1966 Dr. Gates began his Government career in the Central Intelligence Agency's Career Training Program. He subsequently served as a U.S. Air Force intelligence officer assigned to the Minuteman Missile Wing at Whiteman AFB, Mo.

In 1969 Dr. Gates rejoined CIA as a civilian current intelligence analyst in the Office of Current Intelligence responsible for analysis, writing articles and giving intelligence briefings on Soviet policies and tactics toward the Middle East, Africa, and subsequently the United States.

In 1972, drawing on his background in Soviet affairs, Dr. Gates was assigned to the staff of the Special Assistant to the Director of Central Intelligence for Strategic Arms Limitations (SALT). During this period, he was detailed to the Department of State to serve as an intelligence adviser to the US SALT delegation in Vienna, Austria, and later in Geneva, Switzerland.

In late 1973 Dr. Gates was selected as one of two Assistant National Intelligence Officers for Strategic Programs. In this position, Dr. Gates participated in the preparation of key National Intelligence Estimates and other intelligence community analytical projects on foreign strategic weapons programs.

In 1974 Dr. Gates was assigned to President Nixon's National Security Council Staff with analytical, policy and operational responsibilities in the area of US relations with the USSR and Europe. He continued in this assignment under President Ford. His skill and contributions while at the NSC were recognized in personal commendations from President Ford and Assistant to the President Brent Scowcroft.

In December 1976 Dr. Gates returned to CIA Headquarters to work in the Center for Policy Support. During the few months Dr. Gates served in the Center, he developed and implemented a long-term, directorate-wide plan for research on the USSR, an approach later adopted for use in planning research in other areas of CIA regional analysis. Dr. Gates also undertook on behalf of CIA a nationwide survey of private sector and academic work on the USSR at US research centers. Through visits to many of these centers on the Soviet Union, he was able to prepare an authoritative report on the extent to which academic cooperation with intelligence analysts was possible and useful, and the limits of such relationships.

After only four months in the Center for Policy Support, Dr. Gates was asked to return to the National Security Council Staff as a Special Assistant to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Dr. Gates again return to CIA in 1979 to become Director of the Strategic Evaluation Center, an analytical organization responsible for assessing Soviet political-military affairs and Soviet strategic capabilities and intentions. He was in this position only three weeks when the Director of Central Intelligence appointed him as his Executive Assistant. In November 1980, the Director of Central Intelligence acceded to Dr. Gates' wish to return to analysis and appointed him as National Intelligence Officer for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, where he served as senior adviser to the Director on Soviet matters; coordinated intelligence community analysis of the USSR; and represented the Director in interagency forums addressing policy issues relevant to the Soviet Union. In January 1981 Dr. Gates was awarded the Intelligence Medal of Merit in recognition of his service to the NSC and the Director of Central Intelligence.

In March 1981 the new Director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey, asked Dr. Gates to return to the Office of the Director to become Director of the Executive Staff, with responsibility for supervising both the Director's and Deputy Director's offices and for supporting the CIA Executive Committee; serving as the Director's liaison with other departments; overseeing preparations for his participation in NSC meetings and other interagency forums; and advising him on analytical and estimative process and organization. In July 1981 the Director asked Dr. Gates to serve concurrently as Director of the new Office of Policy and Planning. This appointment added to his earlier responsibilities supervision of CIA's long-range planning staff as well as Congressional relations and public affairs. In November 1981 the Director asked Dr. Gates once again to become National Intelligence Officer for the USSR and Eastern Europe, again concurrently with his other responsibilities.

The DCI appointed Dr. Gates Deputy Director for Intelligence on 4 January 1982. In this position, he directs the Central Intelligence Agency's component responsible for all analysis and production of finished intelligence. On 1 September 1983, Director Casey asked Dr. Gates to serve concurrently as Chairman of the National Intelligence Council. In this position Dr. Gates directs the preparation of all National Intelligence Estimates prepared by the Intelligence Community. He also administers the Council, which includes the National Intelligence Officers and associated Analytical Group.

The Washington, D.C., Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1978 named Dr. Gates as a recipient of the Arthur S. Flemming Award, presented annually by the Chamber of Commerce to the 10 most outstanding young men and women in the Federal service. Dr. Gates is married and has two children.